The Effect of χ -Radiation of Co on the Permeability SOV/76-33-7-30/40 of Polyethylene for Steam

tal results (Tables 1,2) indicate the following: The diffusion coefficient (DC) slightly drops with an increase in the radiation dose, and the permeability coefficient and solubility (S) rise considerably. The former is explained by a transition of (I) from the crystalline to the amorphous phase as well as by a concentration of (I) due to a lattice-like polymerization during the formation of transverse compounds. The increase in the (S) of steam in (I) is ascribed to the formation of polar groups under the influence of Y-radiations, which furthermore results in rising permeability of steam. The vigorous increase in the polarity of (I) after irradiation is confirmed by the rise of the quantity tg δ . Irradiation of (I)-insulations for improving their resistivity to heat should be carried out in vacuum or inert atmosphere. A method devised earlier for determining the water permeability of polymeric films by means of tritium-marked water is very sensitive to structural changes of the polymer occurring in radiolysis. This method may be employed for corresponding tests. In conclusion, the authors thank V. L. Karpov, Yu. M. Malinskiy, and A. S. Fridman for their assistance. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 10 refer-

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

The Effect of Y-Radiation of Co on the Permeability of Polyethylene for Steam 507/76-33-7-30/40

ences, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii (Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry); Nauchno-

issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti (Scienti-

fic Research Institute for Cable Industry)

SUBMITTED: August 6, 1958

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

80816

21.5011

8/025/60/000/06/04/012

AUTHOR:

Finkel', E.E., Candidate of Chemical Sciences

TITLE:

Creative Radiations

PERIODICAL:

Nauka i zhizn', 1960, No. 6, pp 11 - 16

TEXT: Popular explanations are given for the polymerization process under the effect of gamma-ray irradiation on the samples of polyethylene, polymethylacrylate, vulcanization, etc. A pilot installation is under construction in the USSR for polymerization of polyethylene. The purpose is to find the most advantageous techniques for the future, when atomic power plants of high capacity will be working, making waste from the reactors available as radioactive source. An idea is shown in illustration (p 15) where indium becomes a gamma-ray source by passing the active reactor zone within a circulation in a "radiation contour". Radiation cracking of hydrocarbons is said to be solved soon and will replace the conventional thermal and catalytic cracking. Radioactive chemical sources of electric power are also expected. One possible process scheme for obtaining organic glass is shown in illustration (insert after p 16). New silicone rubber is mentioned, subjected to

Card 1/2

80816

Creative Radiations

S/025/60/000/06/04/012

irradiation and made suitable for use in a temperature range of -1000 and +300°C

and resistant against gasolin and oil. There are 8 illustrations.

Card 2/2

28 (5)

AUTHORS:

S/032/60/026/01/034/052 Karpov, V. L., Malinskiy, Yu. M., B010/B006

Mitrofanova, L. V., Finkel', E. E., Fridman, A. S.

TITLE:

Device for Determination of the Thermal Stability of Polyethylene- or Rubber Cable Insulations

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol 26, Nr 1, pp 102 - 103 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The device mentioned in the title (Fig 1) consists essentially of an H-shaped frame standing on a steel plate. The latter has an opening in the middle of the crossbeam, through which the post with the loading weights is guided. At its top end, the post is fitted with a plate which transmits the pressure to the sample by means of two inset rodlets. The sample (a piece of cable with the insulation to be tested) is supported by two rodlets also. To indicate subsidence (sample deformation) of the last-mentioned plate by the indicator, the indicator is placed on the plate. Except for the indicator, the device is put in a thermostat, rendering possible sample heating at various rates up to 230°. The thermomechanical curves obtained for samples of high- and low-pressure polyethylene by means of the device described above

Card 1/2

Device for Determination of the Thermal Stability S/032/60/026/01/034/052 of Polyethylene- or Rubber Cable Insulations B010/B006

are given (Fig 2). The relative measuring error of this device is ± 5% at the maximum. There are 2 figures.

84637

S/076/60/034/010/019/022 B015/B064

21.5200 AUTHOR:

Finkel', E. E.

TITLE:

Measurement of the Radioactivity of the Vapors of Gasoline and Benzene That Were Tagged With Tritium or Carbon-14

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 10, pp. 2365 - 2366

TEXT: The counter- and charge characteristics of the CBC-2 (SBS-2) and CBC-5 (SBS-5) Geiger counters filled with benzene- or gasoline vapor were investigated. It was found that at a vapor pressure of between 5-25 mm Hg of the counter filled with the mentioned vapors, the plateau is at least 200 v long at an inclination of less than 5% per 100 v. Thus, it is possible to use gasoline- or benzene vapor, as well as ethanol or butane (Ref. 1) to fill Geiger-Müller counters when measuring the radioactivity of tritium- or c¹⁴ tagged substances. The maximum counting rate is in the above case 5000-6000 pulses/min, the dead time approximately 9.6·10⁻⁴ seconds. D. S. Parfenova took part in the experiments. There are Card 1/2

84637

Measurement of the Radioactivity of the Vapors of Gasoline and Benzene That Were Tagged With Tritium or Carbon-14

S/076/60/034/010/019/022 B015/B064

3 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Cable Industry)

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1960

Card 2/2

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

ALEKSEYEV, N.G.; PROKHOROV, V.A.; CHMUTOV, K.V.; FINKEL', E.E., red.; KOGAN, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Use of electronic equipment and circuits in physical chemistry] Primenenie elektronnykh priborov i skhem v fiziko-khimicheskom issledovanii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1961. 552 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Electronic apparatus and appliances)

(Chemistry, Physical and theoretical)

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15.8520

9.2165 (1001, 1331, 1482)

\$/638/61/001/000/055/056 B125/B104

AUTHORS:

Karpov, V. L., Malinskiy, Yu. M., Mitrofanova, L. V., Slinitsyn, S. T., Finkel', E. E., Fridman, A. S. Chernetsoy

3312h

TITLE:

Increase of the thermal stability of polyethylen-insulated

lines by ionizing radiation

SOURCE:

Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomy ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Tashkent, 1959. Trudy. v. 1. Tashkent, 1961, 383-389

TEXT: A copper wire 1 mm in diameter and insulated with 0.5 mm of polyethylene was irradiated by a Co⁶⁰ gamma radiation source of 20,000 g-equ. Ra in a vacuum as well as by an electron linear accelerator in the air. The thermal stability of the irradiated samples was determined by the analysis of the thermomechanical curves, i.e., of the time dependence of deformation under given load and with the temperature rising by a constant rate of 50 deg/hr, using a specially built device. The deformation that was attained is a measure of thermal stability at given temperature and load. The lifetime of the workpiece can be estimated from Card 1/4

331 21: \$/638/61/001/000/055/056 Increase of the thermal stability ... B125/B104 the time dependence of deformation (likewise measurable by the abovementioned device) at constant temperature and load. At increased tempera tures the deformation is the lower, the higher the radiation dose, and remains practically constant up to 250°C. The restriction of deformation under a load of 0.5 kg to about half the radial thickness by irradiation with doses of 100-150 Mrad or by irradiation with 1-Mev (15 $\mu a/cm^2$) electrons for 2-4 min guarantees the usability of lines above 80°C. The final deformation is increased by a load increase without any change of its nature. The line still remains efficient if the load is quadrupled. The amount of final deformation is not affected by the rate of temperature increase over a wide range. The deformation is only little temperature-dependent under both long and brief load action. A line with irradiated insulation can be exposed to 180°C for at least 4 hrs, and remains efficient for some hours even at 230-250°C. If suitable stabilizers are introduced into polyethylene, the maximum operating time in this temperature range can probably be increased considerably, and the line can be exposed to even higher temperatures for a short time. The increased thermal stability improves the reliability of insulated wires at high temperatures, especially in the case of breakdown, and increases

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33124 \$/638/61/001/000/055/056 B125/B104

Increase of the thermal stability ...

the operating time at normal temperatures. Gamma irradiation in vacuo increases the stability at 20° and 90°C, while dozes of more than 200 Kradreduce it. The irradiation of 0.4 mm thick samples in the air reduces the relative elegistics and also the tensile strength at 20° and 90°. The best strength properties are achieved by irradiation in vacuo with doses of up to 166 Krad. The tensile strength of an insulation irradiated with fast electrons are presented in Table 1. Tensile strength, remistance to frost, electric breakdown and electrical remistance of a sample irradiated with a gamma dose of 100 Krad or, equivalently, with 1-Mv electrons for 2-4 min were fully satisfactory. The resistance of line insulation to thermal aging drops with increasing radiation dose. Samples irradiated with an equivalent gamma dose. There are 6 figures, 6 tables, and 7 references: 5 Boyiet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to Englishlanguage publications read as follows: Dolle M., Kelling C. D., Rose D. J. J. Am. Chem. Soc., 76, 4504, 1954; Charlesby A., Bain, T. Brit. Plastics,

Card 3/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

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3 3312h s/630/61/001/000/055/056 Increase of the thermal stability ... B125/B104 Gosudarstvennyy n.-i. institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti (State Scientific Research Institute of Cable Industry). ASSOCIATION: (State Scientific Research Institute of Cause Industry).
N.-i. fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova
(Scientific Physicochemical Research Institute imeni L. Ya.
Karpov). Vacaoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (All-Union Electrotechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lonin) Table 1. Tensile strengths of insulations irradiated with fact electrodes. Legend: (1) irradiation technique; (2) nonirradiated material; (3) voltage; (4) exposure (min); (5) tensile strength, kg/cm²; '(6) relative elongation, %. lieo0a) Режим облучения Напряжение (З) 1 Ale Кыныя (4) экспозиция, мин. натернал 4 | 8 | 16 | 0,5 | БСопротивление раз-риву, кајема Относительное удли-160 131 158 154 166 159 143 131 357 266 165 480 452 221 106 38 461 Card 4/4

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15.8500 11.8060		•	8/081/62/000/006/09 B162/B101	8/117
AUTHORS:	Parfenova, D. S K. V.	3., Sokolova, Z.	F., Finkel', E. E., Chr	
TITLE:	Study of the ef	fect of ionizin of polyethylene	g radiation on the moist	ure
PERIODICAL:	AUDIO TREAT	KUNTEK, KANTATA	, no. 6, 1962, 614, abst ntsii po mirn. ispol'zov ashkent, UzSSR, 1961, 38	1 3 1 7 7
established to slightly, which The drop in to density of po- The rise in po- lydroxyl group	estigation is mad th Co ⁶⁰ gamma-ray hat the diffusion le the coefficien he diffusion coef lyethylene throug clarity, i.e., th	e of the moisture in a dose range coefficient af the of penetrabilitient is assorb cross-linking e development or	re penetrability of poly ge of 46 to 299 Mrad. I ter irradiation in air d lity and solubility increase as a result of irradiat f carbonyl, carboxyl, an raion from a hydrophobic in the coefficient of	ethylene t is 20 rops ease. in
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S/844/62/000/000/094/129 D204/D307

AUTHORS: Karpov, V. L., Leshchenko, S. S., Mitrofanova, L. V. and Finkel', E. E.

The effect of various additives on radiational crosslinking and thermal stability of irradiated polyethylene (PE)

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy kh-, mii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 547-553

TEXT: The aim of this work was to find suitable stabilizers for irradiated PE and thus increase its useful life at higher temperatures. The additives, i.e. soots and silica gels, a copolymer of phenol and styrene, $H_2N.C_6H_4.N(C_6H_5)_2$, dinaphthylmethane, dibutyl Sn maleate, dibutyl Sn stereate, dibutyl maleate, \$\mathbb{B}\$-naphthol, and phenyl- α -naphthylamine were mixed into PE by rolling and hot-pressing, in amounts of 1 - 15 parts by weight. The specimens were

Card 1/3

TITLE:

S/844/62/000/000/094/129 D204/D307

The effect of various ...

irradiated in air and vacuum (~100 Mrad, at 0.6 - 0.8 Mrad/hr), and their thermomechanical properties were studied at 150, 200 or 300°C. Channel and 'Vulcan' soots, the phenol-styrene copolymers NH2.C6H4.-N(C6H5)2, and silica gel 'Aerosol' exerted no stabilizing action on PE; additives containing aromatic groups exerted a pronounced antiradiation action; additions of silica gel type 'A' (SiO, containing uni- and polyvalent metallic admixtures) and of the organotin compounds exerted a strong stabilizing effect. The specimens containing 10 parts by weight of the above stabilizers had their useful life prolonged from 6 to 60 hours at 200°C and from 200 to 1500 hrs at 150°C. The effects of stabilizers depended on their content, the medium (air or vacuum) and temperature. Additives containing aromatic groups thus prevent cross-linking on irradiation but do not inhibit oxidative ageing processes, and vice versa. Organotin derivatives may participate in reactions proceeding through hydroperoxide radicals and leading to the formation of a network with oxygen bridges. The assistance of N. I. Sheverdina and L. V. Abramova,

Card 2/3

The effect of various ...

8/844/52/000/000/094/129 D204/D307

who supplied the organotin compounds, is acknowledged. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

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1 2

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut L. Ya. Karpova; NII kabel'noy promyshlennosti (Physico-Chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov; NII of the Cable Industry)

Card 3/3

DZHAGATSPANYAN, Rafael' Vachaganovich; ROMM, Rudol'f Filippovich;
TATOCHENKO, Lev Kirillovich; FINKEL', E.E., red.; KOGAN, V.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Application of radioisotopes to the control of chemical processes] Primenenie radioaktivnykh izotopov dlia kontrolia khimicheskikh protsessov. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1963. 343 p.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Radioisotopes—Industrial applications)

(Automatic control)

ALEXSANDROV, A. Yu.; ERLYANT, S.M.; KARPOV, V.L.; LESHCHFNKO, S.S.; OKHLOBYSTIN, O.Yu.; FINKEL!, E.E.; SHPINEL!, V.S.;

Study by the Mössbauer effect of the behavior of dibutyltin dimeleste as stabilizer in the irradiation of polysthylene.

Vysokom. soed. 6 no.11:2105-2107 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

L 90747-66 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(1) RPL ACCESSION NR: AP5020964 UR/0190/65/007/008/1319/1322 AUTHOR: Karpov. V. L.; Leshchenko, S. S.; Mitrofanova, L. V.; Finkel', TITLE: Characteristics of the radiation crosslinkage of certain polyolefins and their copolymers in a nitrous oxide medium SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 1319-1322 TOPIC TAGS: polyolefin, polyethylene, polypropylene, copolymer, nitrogen compound, crosslink, radiation effect ABSTRACT: The effect of nitrous oxide on the radiation crosslinkage of polyethylene, polypropylene and an ethylene-propylene copolymer was investigated by the extraction method. It was shown that nitrous oxide accelerates this process in comparison to radiation crosslinkage attained in vacuum. The greatest acceleration was noted in polypropylene, from which it was concluded that the increased radiation crosslinkage yield is associated with the suppression of degradation. The acceleration effect in polyethylene was smaller since the prevailing process, upon its irradiation, is crosslinking and not degradation. It was suggested that Card 1/2

L 00747-66 ACCESSION NR: AP5020964		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
the mechanism of energy dissiproposed by J. Okada (J. Applother polyolefins. Orig. art. I	Polymon Soi 7 1791 to	to nitrous oxide, 63), obtains for th	le 6
ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimich chemical Institute) Nauchno-is (Scientific Research Institute o	neskiy institut im. L. Ya. K	व्यम्,८८ arpova (Physico- l'noy promyshleni	nosti
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WILLIAM SOVE SOVE			
NA REF SOV: 005			

的人,但是这个人,我们是这种的人,我们是是一个人,也不是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是这个人,我们就是这个人,我们就是这个人,我们就是这些人,我们就是这个人,

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TITLE: Spec	ctral investigat zed by tin dibu	ion of changes ca	used by ioniai	ng radiation	in polyethy	
فتخر أنها الأراب		o spektroskopii.	AN SSSR, vyp.	1, 1964, 503-	Ψ, 55 510	
TOPIC TAGS: irradiation,	polyethylene, ir spectrum	antioxidant addit	ive, spectrogr	aphic analysi	s, ionizing	
TRANSLATION:	It is found th	hat the addition	of tig dibutyl	maleate redu	ces the oxi-	
ing radiation	n in air. A sh	during thermal a	gingland when	it is subject	ed to ioniz-	
ter irradiat	ion in a vacuum	indicates that the	th tin dibutyl	maleate to 1	595 cm ⁻¹ af-	1
Grow to Total	a criarkli fill	salt. This is us	sed as a basis	to explain th	he antioxi-	
Card 1/2						

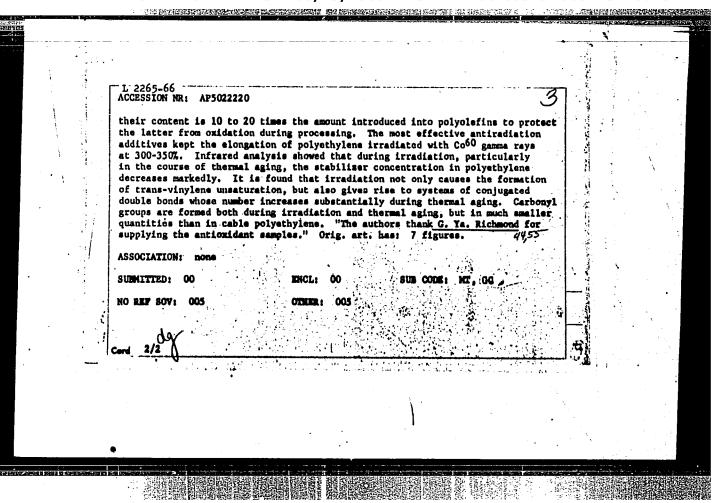
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KARPOV, V.L.; LESHCHENKO, S.S.; MITROFANOVA, L.V.; FINKEL, E.E.

Characteristics of radiation-induced cross-linking of some polyolefins and their copolymers in an N2O medium. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.8:1319-1322 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova AN SSSR Moskva, i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti.

PART OF MARIEURA	L 2265-66 _ EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(1) GG/EM UR/0191/65/000/009/0008/0012 ACCESSION NR: AP5022220 UR/0191/63/000/009/0008/0012 678.742.2.01;539,12.04;678.048
	AUTHOR: Gladkova, G. I.; Yegorova, Z. S.; Karpov, V. L.; Leshchenko, S. S.; Mitrofanova, L. V. /Slovokhotova, N. A.; Karpov, V. L.; Leshchenko, S. M TITLE: Thermal stabilisation of irradiated polyethylene by industrial anti- oxidants SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1965, 8-12
	TOPIC TAGS: antioxidant additive, polyethylene, antirad additive, gamma radiation, radiation effect ABSTRACT: The following industrial antioxidants were introduced into polyethylene amounts of 2, 5, and 10%: 2,2'-methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol); in amounts of 2, 5, and 10%: 2,2'-methylenebis(4-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol); 2,2'-methylenebis(4-ethyl-6-tert-4,4'-methylenebis(2-methyl-6-tert-butylphenol); N-isopropyl-M'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (nonox ZA); 4,4'-thiobis butylphenol); N-isopropyl-M'-phenyl-p-phenylene-diamine (nonox ZA); 4,4'-thiobis (2-tert-butyl-m-cresol); phosphite of P-24 (6-tert-butyl-m-cresol); 4,4'-thiobis(2-tert-butyl-m-cresol); phosphite of P-24 (24 being a phenol-styrene condensation product); and di-p-naphthyl-p-phenylene-diamine. The polyethylene samples were then irradiated, kept in air thermostated diamine. The polyethylene samples were then irradiated, kept in air thermostated diamine. The polyethylene samples were then irradiated heat of relative elongation at 150 and 2000 for various periods of time, and tested for relative elongation at tensile strength. The compounds were found to have a stabilising effect if
: . •	Cord 1/2



SMIRNOV, Yu.N.; FINKEL*, V.A.

Crystalline structure of tantalum, niobium, and vanadium at 110°-400°K. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 49 no.4:1077-1082 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.

 L 06456-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) LJP(c) GG/RM ACC NR. AP6024546 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/001/0064/0066
AUTHOR: Berlyant, S. M.; Drozdov, V. Ye.; Finkel', E. E.; Orlenko, P. A.; Suroyegin, L. M.; Breger, A. Kh.; Karpov, V. L.; Zorin; V. A.
 ORG: none TITLE: Large-scale radiation cross linking of polyethylene insulation of cable products SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 1, 1966, 64-66
 TOPIC TAGS: radiation chemistry, polyethylene, polymer cross linking, insulated wire, 'electric cable/ KP gamma ray apparatus ()
ABSTRACT: In view of the many advantages resulting from the use of irradiated thermally stabilized polyethylene as insulation in cables, the authors describe apparatus developed for the irradiation of such insulation, for use in geophysical cables for very deep well drilling (o.d. 6.5 mm, length ~9 km, weight ~380 kg, volume ~ 400 l), capable of withstanding temperatures up to 200C and pressures higher than 300 atm. The entire cable was wound on a drum and exposed to 7 radiation from Co ⁶⁰ (total activity 180,000 g-equivalent of radium) from the KP-200 apparatus. Measures taken to ensure uniformity of the gamma radiation, which is an essential factor in the success of the operation, are described. The required dose was 140 Mrad (±10%). At a dose intensity of 63 r/sec and an irradiation time of 610 hr, the productivity of the apparatus was 0.7 kg/hr and the efficiency ~13%. The authors thank G. N. Lisov UDC: 621.039.55: 541.15
Cura /

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ŀ	for participating in the develop Larionov, L. K. Topil'skiy, Yu.	D. Kozlov, 8	ind the late	nd M. Ye. Y	tsov for	4. D. help	
	with the experiments. Orig. art	t. has: 3 fi	gures.	•	•		
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AID P - 4847

Sub.ject

: USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1

Pub. 103 - 7/26

Authors

Stayev, K. P. and E. Ya. Finkel

Title

: Highly efficient method of knurling standard threads

Periodical

: Stan. 1 instr., 2, 21-23, F 1956

Abstract

The authors describe an automatic machine designed by them for knurling helical threads and other profile cutting on rolling blanks. They also discuss the SF-3 experimental machine tool designed by the Moscow Machine-tool Building Institute specifically for knurling M8 to M10 threads on various bolts, with a capacity of up to 400 pieces per minute. Two photos, 2 tables and 1 drawing.

Institution : As above

Submitted No date

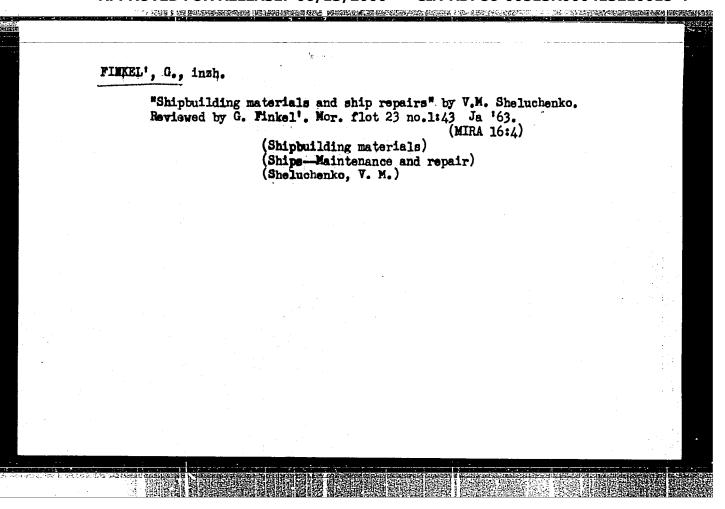
> CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

FINKEL', G., inzh.

More and better dockyard facilities. Mor.flot 22 no.4:26-28
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Docks—Equipment and supplies)

(Ships—Maintenance and repair)



FINKEL!, G.M.

Automatic control of the process of grinding clinker in mills with a separator. Thement 28 no.6:20-21 N-D 162. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen obshchestvennogo sodeystviya zhuranala: "TSement" pri Novorossiykom tsementnom kombinate. (Automatic control) (Cement)

FINIEL', G.F.

Telephone service for state farms in areas where new and idle lands are being brought under the plow. Vest.sviazi 16 no.5: 22-23 Je 156. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Glavnyy inshener Kustanayskogo oblastnogo upravleniya svyasi.
(Kustanay Province--Telephone)

ANDREYEV, K.P.; VLADIMIROVA, N.I.; REZUKHINA, A.V.; ZINGEL', M.A.; FINKEL', G.M.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF DESIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY O

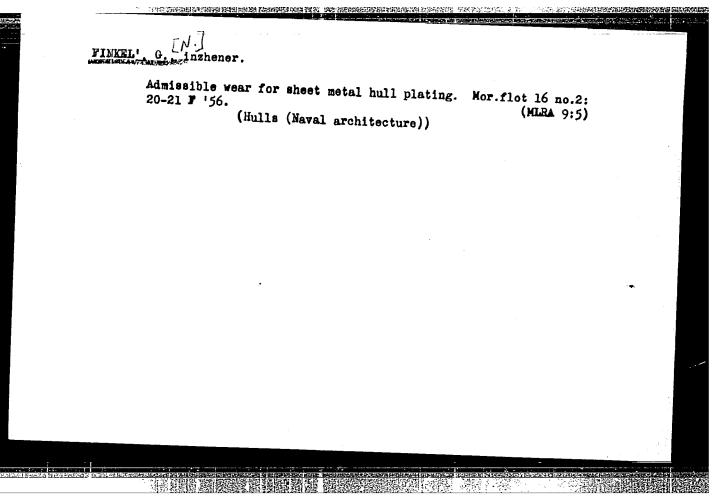
Flotation method of isolating yeasts from yeast beer. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 13 no.3:11-14 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitnospirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Rezukhina). 2. Sukhonskiy sul'fitno-spirtovoy zavod (for Finkel'). (Yeast) (Flotation)

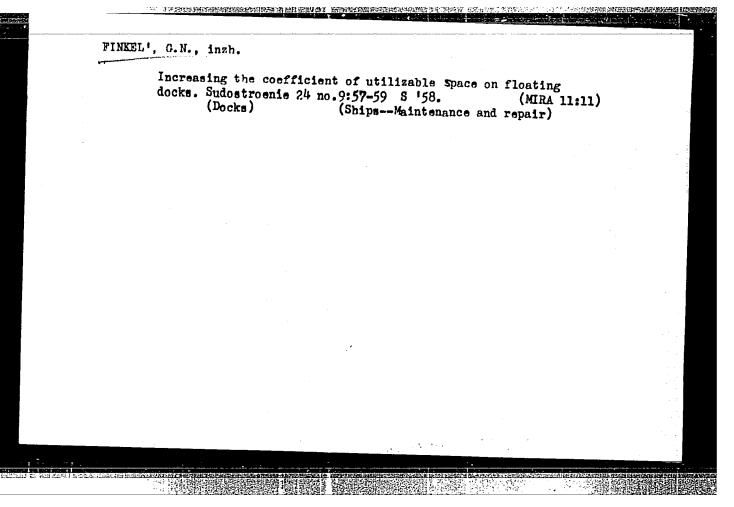
STOLYARSKIY, Lev L'vovich. Prinimal uchastiye GLOZMAN, M.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; ADLERSHTEYN, L.TS., inzh., retsenzent; FINKEL', G.N., inzh., retsenzent; RIMMER, A.I., inzh., nauchn. red.; KOMAROVA, N.P., red.

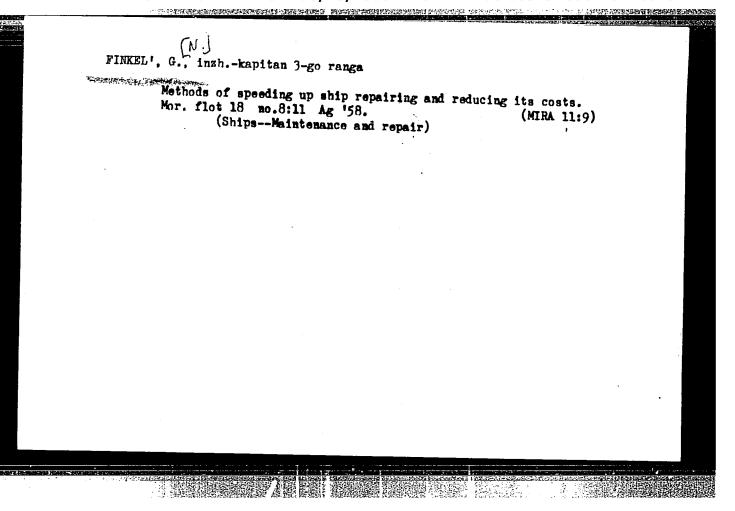
[Verifying operations in the finishing stages of shipbuilding and in ship repair] Froverochnye raboty pri dostroike i remonte sudev. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 159 p.

(MIRA 18:8)



Practice in protecting hulls from corresion. Mor.flot 16 no.8:14-15 Ag '56. (Ships--Maintenance and repair) (MIRA 9:10)

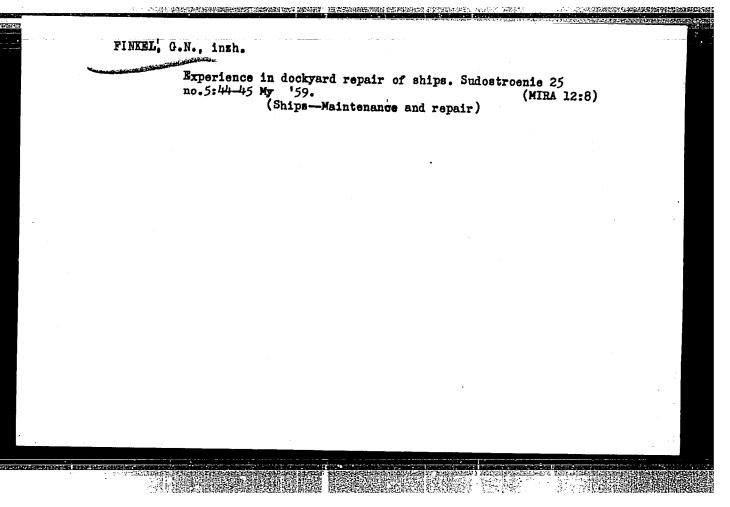


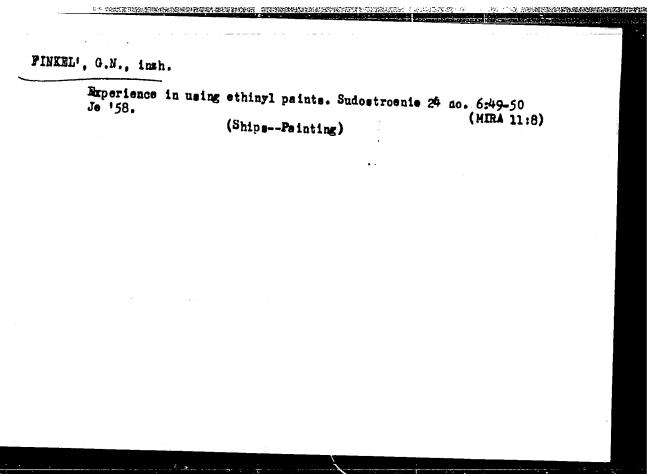


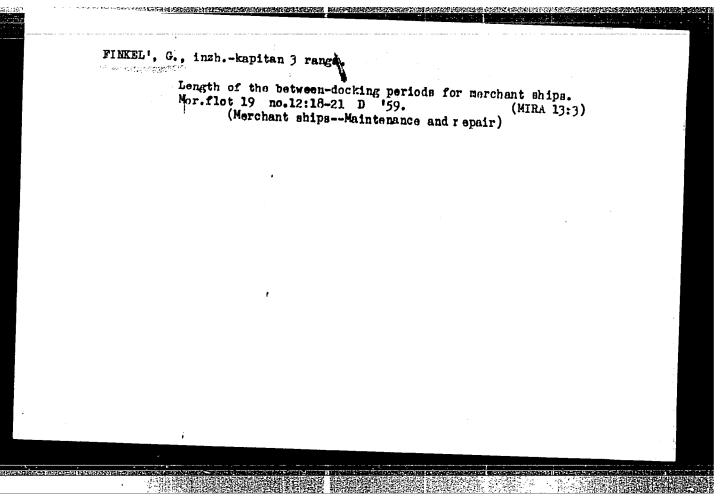
LOGVINOVICH, E.C., insh.; FIHEML', G.H., inzh.

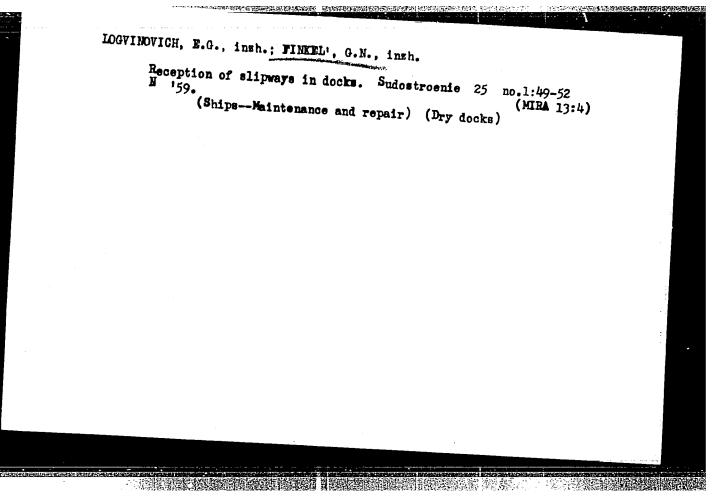
Permissible size deviations in docking ships. Sudestroenie (MIRA 12:2)

(Ships) (Docks)









FINKEL', Genrikh Nokhmanovich; DROZHZHIN, K.M., inzh., retsenzent; SHNEYDWR,
K.M., retsenzent; STOLYARSKIY, L.L., red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Organization of rapid floating dock repairing of ships] Organizatsiia skorostnogo dokovogo remonta sudov. Leningrad, Gos.
soiuznoe isd-vo sudostroit.promyshl., 1960. 75 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

ANDREYEVA, N.V., inzh.; FINKEL', G.N., inzh.

Launching and ship-raising structures in capitalist countries
[from foreign journals]. Sudostroenie 27 no.11:62-65 N '61.

(Shipyards)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

FINKEL', G.N., inzh.

Building of floating docks in the German Federal Republic. Sudostroenie 29 no.1:81-85 Ja '63.

(Germany, West-Floating docks)

(Germany, West-Floating docks)

LOVYAGIN, Milhail Aleksand ovich; KORSAKOV, Vadim Mikhaylovich [deceased]; KAGANER, Yako Borisovich; GARIE, Eduard Bikolayevich; VIDREVICH, (ersh Itskovich; EDECAM), Aleksandr L'vovich; BRAYNIN, Abram Isaakovich; GUBKIN, Ivan Vasil'yevich; FINKEL', G.N., retsenzent; FOMENKO, O.A., retsenzent; KLIORINA, T.A., red.

[Metallic floating docks] Metallicheskie playuchie doki. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 335 p. (MIRA 18:1)

FINKEL', G.N., inzhener-kapitan 3-go range

Increasing the capacity of docks by the similaring method. Mr. shor. 47 no.7:81-85 J1 '64. (46.4 18:7)

FINKEL', I., inzh.

Dust removal system of roller mills and the driving mechanism of sifters have been improved at the Baku Flour Mill No.2. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.2:22-23 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Bakinskaya mel'nitsa No.2. (Baku—Flour mills)

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

FINKEL ¹ , I. I.		NFCFASFD	1963
Medic Endoc	ine rine glands	DECEASED c. '63	

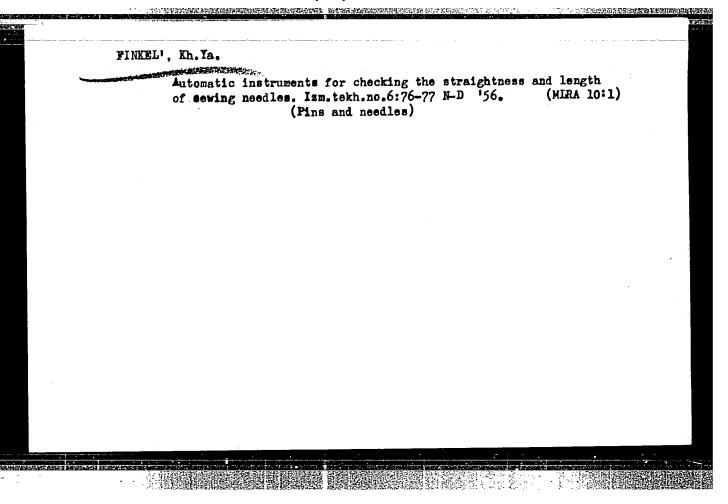
Morphological signs of the general adaptation syndrome in experimental thoracotomy. Eksp. khir. i anest. 7 no.6:29-34 N-D '62. 1. Iz laboratoril patomorfologii (zav. - prof. Ya.L. Rapoport) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (dir. - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulev).

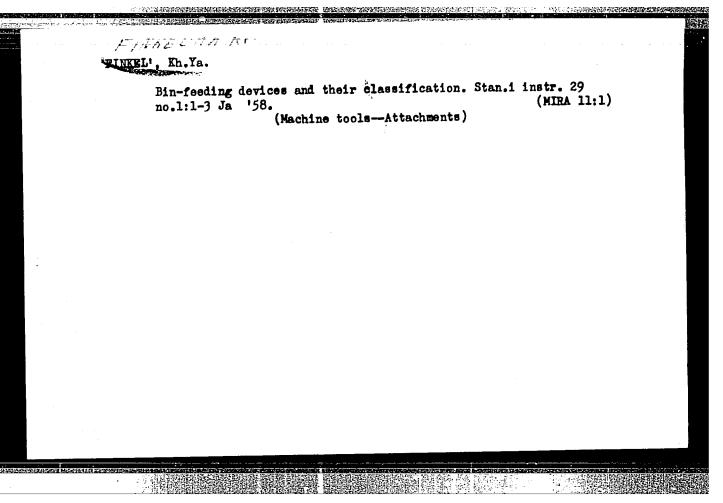
BOBROV, A.I.; FINKEL', I.M.,

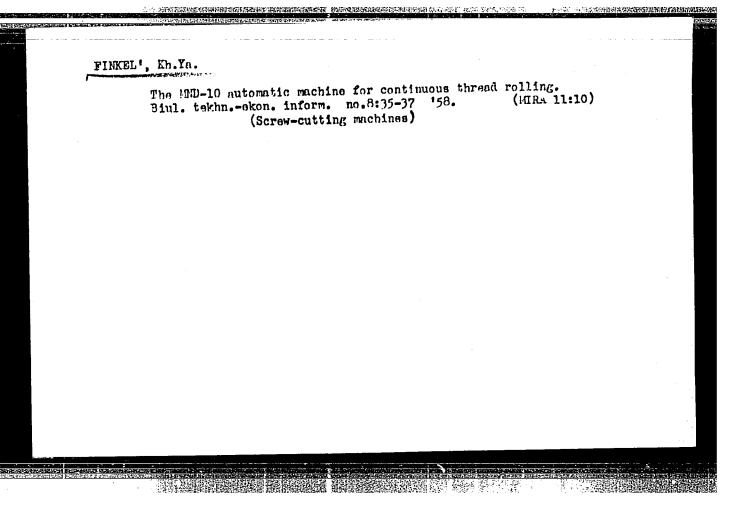
New techniques in dyeing and finishing colored calfskin velour. Leg. prom. 18 no.4:49-50 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

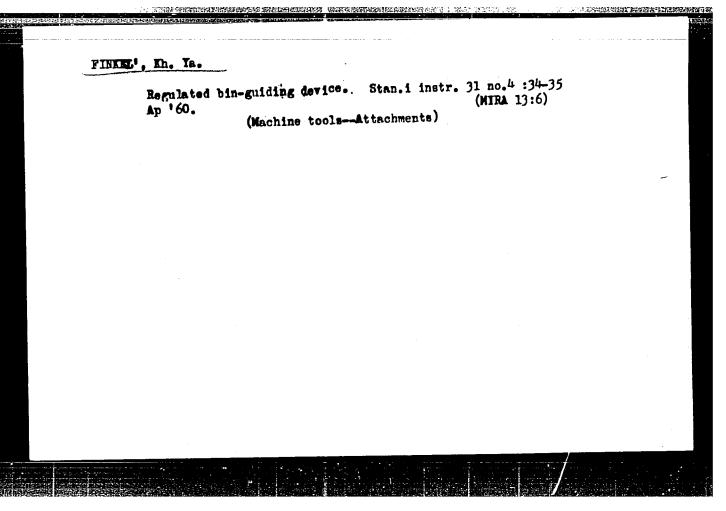
1. Nachal'nik tsekha Rizhskogo kozhevennogo zavoda "Kommunar" (for Bobrov). 2. Nachal'nik otdela tekhnicheskogo kontrolya Rizhskogo kozhevennogo zavoda "Kommunar" (for Finkrl).

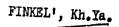
(Dyes and dyeing-Leather)







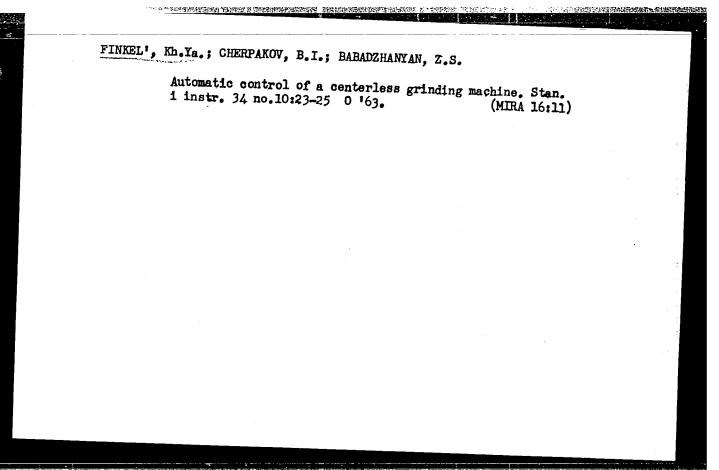




Vertical vibratory conveyers with distributing and guiding devices. Stan. i instr. 32 no. 5:26-27 My '161. (MIRA 14:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF



\$/044/62/000/004/056/099 C111/C333

AUTHOR:

Finkel', L.A.

TITLE:

On the properties of the solutions of a class of integrodifferential equations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 4, 1962, 59, abstract 4B271. ("Issled. po integro-differents. uravneniyam v Kirgizii". No. I, Frunze. AN KirgSSR, 1961, 265-273)

TEXT: The author investigates sufficient existence of the solution of the Cauchy problem $z^{(k)}(x_0) = b_k (k = 1)$

= 0,1,...,n-1) for the integro-differential equation

$$z^{(n)}(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k(x) z^{(n-k)}(x) + \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{x} \sum_{k=0}^{m} K_k(x,t) z^{m-k}(t) dt$$
 (1)

where it is required that the absolute value of the solution be not greater than a certain function of exponential type. In the class of the functions bounded by a certain function of exponential type, the Card 1/2

On the properties of the solutions ... S/044/62/000/004/056/099 author investigates, under certain assumptions on $p_k(x)$, $K_k(x,t)$, the number of linearly independent solutions of (1). [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3013103

S/2757/62/000/002/0201/0210

AUTHOR: Finkel', L. A.

TITLE: On the Cauchy problem for one class of linear integro-differential equations with infinite integration limits

SOURCE: AN KirgSSR. Institut fiziki, matematiki i mekhaniki. Issledovaniya po integro-differentsial'ny*m uravneniyam v Kirgizii, no. 2, 1962, 201-210

TOPIC TAGS: integrodifferential equation, Cauchy problem, infinite integration limits, Fredholm determinant

ABSTRACT: The solution is considered of the Cauchy problem for an integro-differential equation of the form

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3013103 $L[z(x)] = \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{b} \sum_{k=0}^{m} K_{k}(x,t)z^{(m-k)}(t)dt + \gamma(x), \qquad (1)$ where $L[z(x)] \equiv z^{(n)} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_{K}(x)z^{(n-k)}$ with the initial conditions $z^{(5)}(x_{0}) = z_{0}^{(5)}(s = 0, 1, ..., n-1),$ and x_{0} an arbitrary point of the interval $J(-\infty < x \le b)$. Theorems are derived concerning this function and its solutions, and it is shown that the solution of a similar problem by V. V. Vasil'yev Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

ACCESSION NR: AT3013103

(DAN SSSR 1955, v. 100, 5, 849--852) is incorrect, because the latter has incorrectly formulated the Fredholm determinant. Orig. art. has: 36 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki, matematiki i mekhaniki AN KirgSSR (Institute of Physics, Mathematics, and Mechanics, AN KirgSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Apr62

DATE ACQ: 30Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 007.

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3013104

S/2757/62/000/002/0221/0231

AUTHOR: Finkel', L. A.

TITLE: Cauchy problem for the integro-differential equation of A. I. Nekrasov with infinite integration limit

SOURCE: AN KirgSSR. Institut fiziki, matematiki i mekhaniki. Issledovaniya po integro-differentsial'ny*m uravneniyam v Kirgizii, no. 2, 1962, 221-231

TOPIC TAGS: Cauchy problem, Fredholm determinant, integrodifferential equation, infinite integration limit, Nekrasov integrodifferential equation

ABSTRACT: The solution of the Cauchy problem

 $z^{(\kappa)}(x_0) = z_{0}(\kappa)$ (k=0,1,...,n-1) (4)

Card 1/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

1.		to Arabi			
ACCESSION	NR: AT3013104	eter (n. 1975) 1971 - Herre College	for the second of the second second second		•
for the in	tegro-differenti	al equation	•	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Where	$L[z(x)] = \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{b}$	$P[z(t)]K(x,t)dt+\varphi(x)$		(1)	:
	$L[z(x)] \equiv z^{(n)} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{k}(x)$	$(n-k)$, $P[z(t)] = \sum_{k=0}^{n}$	$b_{\kappa}(t)z^{(m-k)}$	<n,< td=""><td></td></n,<>	
(1) is bound function m/s	ded under the assignment of the continuous of th	umption that the	kernel K(x, t) of Eq.	che
Card 2/4					
			and the second second		

ACCESSION NR: AT3013104

$$\int_{-\infty}^{b} dt \int_{x_0}^{t} |H(h,t)| dh < \infty : \int_{-\infty}^{b} G(t)K(x,t) dt$$

converges absolutely and uniformly in this integral. Generalized Fredholm relations are formulated for the inhomogeneous integral equation

$$AF(x) = f(x), \tag{8}$$

where f(x) belongs to class C of continuous and bounded functions in the interval J, and several theorems are proved first with respect to the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of its kernel. The Cauchy problem for Eq. (1) with arbitrary initial conditions has a unique solution if the eigenvalues of the kernel are not roots of the Fredholm determinant. Orig. art. has: 35 formulas.

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AT3013104

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki, matematiki i mekhaniki AN Kirgssr (Institute of Physics, Mathematics, and Mechanics, AN Kirgssr)

SUBMITTED: 20Apr62

DATE ACQ: 30Sep63

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Card 4/4

A TERNATURA DE PARTE DE LA COMPANSA DEL COMPANSA DE LA COMPANSA DEL COMPANSA DE LA COMPANSA DEL COMPANSA DE LA COMPANSA DEL COMPANSA DE LA COMPANSA DEL

ACCESSION NR: AR4039294

S/0044/64/000/003/B079/B080

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 3B374

AUTHOR: Finkel', L. A.

TITLE: The solution to the Cauchy problem for the integro-differential equation of A. J. Nikrasov with an infinite interval of integration

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy* 7-y Nauchn. konferentsii Kafedry* vy*ssh. matem. Frunzensk. politekhn. in-t. Frunze, 1963, 57-63

TOPIC TAGS: Cauchy problem solution, A. J. Nikrasov integro-differential equation, infinite integration interval, Fredholm theory

TRANSLATION: For the integral equation

$$F(x) = f(x) + \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{b} dt \int_{E_{0}}^{t} H(\eta, t) K(x, t) F(\eta) d\eta$$

the Fredholm theory is constructed (f(x) belongs to the class C of continuous

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4039294

bounded functions in the interval $I(-\infty < x \le b)$; solutions to equation (1) are also sought in the class C). In particular, an equation is constructed which is conjugate (adjoint) to equation (1). The obtained results are applied to an investigation of the solvability of the Cauchy problem

$$z^{(k)}(x_0) = z^{(k)}; k = 0, 1, ..., n - 1; x_0 \in I,$$
s integro-differential

for the integro-differential equation

$$L[z] = \lambda \int_{-\infty}^{b} P[z(t)] K(x, t) dt + \varphi(x);$$

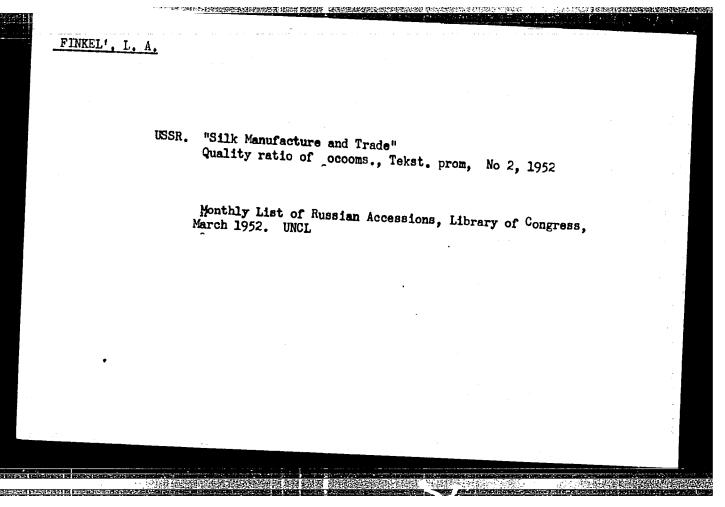
$$L[z] = z^{(n)} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}(x) z^{(n-i)}; P[z] = \sum_{i=0}^{m} b_{i}(x) z^{(m-i)}$$

in the case m < n. It is noted that it is possible to consider the case m > n in a manner analogous to what T. J. Vigranenko did (RZh Mat, 1957, 4071). Many of the results are given without proof. V. Fyodorov.

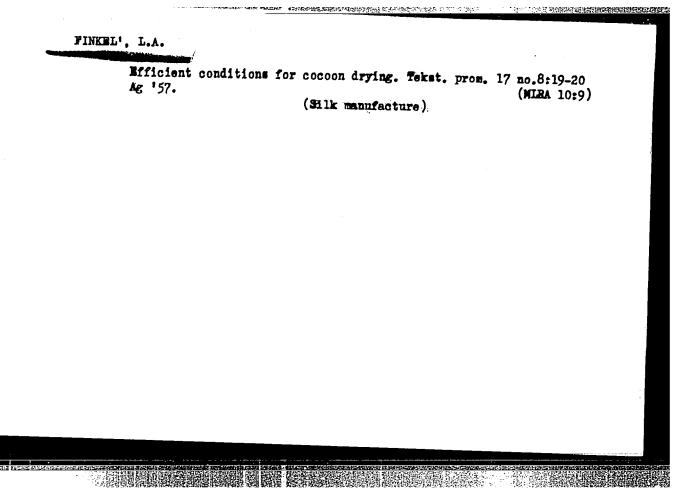
DATE ACQ: 22Apr64

SUB CODE: MA

ENCL: 00



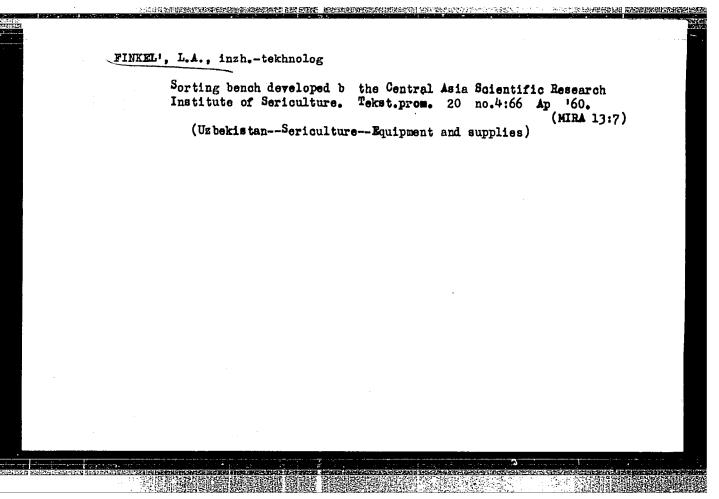
Automatizing the cocoon drying process. Tekst.prom.14 no.12: 46-47 D'54. (MEA 8:2) 1. Starshiy sotrudnik Sredne-Asiatskogo nauchno-isələdovatəl'skogo instituta shelkovodstva. (Silk manufacture)

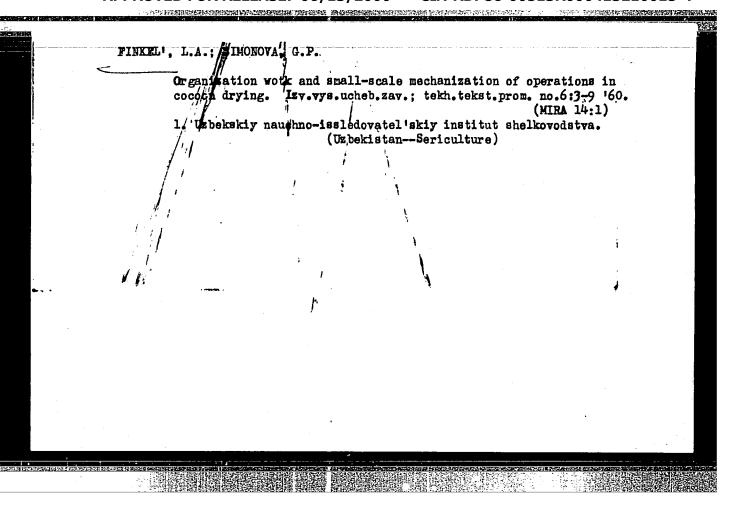


PINKEL!, L. A., Cand Tech Sci — (diss) "On the new technological process of drying silkworm cocoons in automatic cocoon desing boxes."

Tashkent, 1958, 116 x 18 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR, Tashkent Textile Inst), 120 copies (KL, 15-58, 116)

-50 **-**





全性性细胞,并是各种性的 美国的特殊的现在分词 医眼内的 对于这种的人,我们就是这种的人,我们就是一个人,这个人的人,这个人,这个人的人,这个人的人,这个人的人

FINKEL', L.A., inzh.-tekhnolog

Improvement of the quality of dry cocoons. Tekst.prom. 21 no.9:17-18 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Starshiy spetsialist po shelku Ministerstva zagotovok Uzbekskoy SSR.

(Sericulture)

RENKEVICH, Yu.L.; FINKEL!, L.M., inzh.

Readers' letters. Geod. i kart. no.11:63-69 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

- NORTH CHEST SHIPS HER SHIPS SHIPS HER SHIPS THE SHIPS SHIP

1. Inspektor otryada No.21 Vostochno-Sibirskogo aerogeodezicheskogo predpriyatiya (for Renkevich). 2. Foto-TSekh Moskovskogo aerogeodezicheskogo predpriyatiya (for Finkel¹).

(Surveying)

文字性是有所**治理和治理经验的基础高级经验的基础的基础,有时经验通常,但是这种证明经验**给我的基础的最高级的基本的表现的是不多的。

3(4)

AUTHOR: Finkel', L.

Finkel', L. H., Engineer of the SOV/6-58-11-11/15

Photographic Workshop of the Moscow AGP (Aerial Surveying

Authority)

TITLE:

Contact Printer for Screen Printing (Kontaktnyy stanok dlya

shtrikhovoy pechati)

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 65-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Measuring scales are usually duplicated from the original sets (which are engraved on glass or on a filmcoated glass) by a photographic printing process. In this process there has hitherto been used a contact printer with a diffuse illumination of the negative. The scales thus produced exhibited an irregular density. On the basis of investigations carried out in the Moscow AGP (Aerial Surveying Authority) a special contact printer has been designed and constructed which operates with an almost parallel beam of light. The principal design of such a printer is described. This printer permits to obtain printed dashes with a high quality and free from shading even from such negatives, which do not lend themselves to a duplication on conventional printers. There are

Card 1/1

2 figures.

H

FINKEL M

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. Cellulose and its Derivatives. Paper.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 69381.

Author : Finkel M., Barbassch S.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Experiments on the Production of Cellulose from Reed in Accordance with the Sulfate Method and its Variants. The "Caustic-Sulfur" Process and the

New "Thiosulfate" Process.

Orig Pub: An. Inst. cercetari siexperim. ind. lemn. si hirt.,

1953, No 13, 273-289.

Abstract: Laboratory and pilot plant experiments pertaining

to the production of cellulose (C) from reed with the use of sulfur introducec into treating solutions are described. The introduction of sulfur shortens the digesting time compared to that of

Card 1/2

110

H

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products.

Cellulose and its Derivatives. Paper.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 69381.

Abstract: the sulfate method (SM). Physical and mechanical

properties of the obtained C are inferior to those of cellulose obtained by the sulfate method. A new modification of the SM has been developed. It is called the thiosulfate method. It permits shortening of the digestion time and yields C

of satisfactory mechanical properties.

Card 2/2

11-33

NUMBIA/Cherdeal Technology. Cherdeal Products and Their

Application. Collulose and its Derivatives.

Paper.

The Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 6804.

Finkel, M. Author :

: Alkaline Methods of Manufacturing of Cellulose from Inst

Title Reeds for Paper Industry.

Orig Pub: Celuloze si hirtie, 1956, 5, No 7, 161-167.

Abstract: The sulfate method of manufacturing of callulose and

the method with the application of MagCO3 and S were studied. The relation between the consumption of

active alkali and the hardness index during the pulping process was established. The effect of 3 on the deligni-

: 1/2 Card

1.53

NUMBIT./Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Cellulose and its Derivatives.

11-33

Paper.

Abs Jour: Nef Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 6804.

fication in the sode-sulfur method was investigated. The possibility of repeated utilization of black lye without encumbering the process of cellulose blanching is discussed. - From the author's summary.

Card : 2/2

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tinket, H.

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their

H-33

Application, Part 4. - Cellulose and Its Deriva-

tives, Paper.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 34665.

Author : M. Finkel.
Inst : Not given.

Title : Digester-Desintegrator of Continuous Action for Hemi-

cellulose Production of Reed.

Orig Pub: Celuloza și Mirtie, 1957, 6, No 4, 128-130.

Abstract: The above mentioned aggregate and auxiliary installa-

tions pertaining to it for manufacturing hemicellulose by the soda method under atmospherical pressure

are described.

Card : 1/1

: RULANIA Н Country Catogory 44539 Abs. Jour : : Finkel, M. author Institut. : A Freliminary Hydrolysis of Baw Material as a Method of Treatment in Froduction of Sulfate Pitlo Cellulose for Orig Pub. : Celul. si hirtle, 1357,6, artificial Fibers Ho 12, 425-427 Abstract Data are given on pre-hydrolysis by water and acid of pentosan-containing raw material, especially annual plants, and the offect of this treatment on cellulose. Author's resume.

Card: 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

4.77

RUMANIA / Chemical Tochnology, Chemical Products and Their

Application. Cellulose and Its Derivative. Paper.

H-33

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17802

Author

: Finkel, M.

Inst

: Not given

Titlo

: Derivation of Collulose for Artificial Fiber from One-

Year Old Plants

Orig Pub

: Coluloza si hirtio, 1958, 7, No 1, 33-34

Lbstract

: Utilization of one-year old plants for the manufacture of collulose (C) and artificial collulose fiber is hampered by high content of inerganic substances present, particularly SiO₂ (I). As the plants grow, proportion of the soluble I in alkali increases. Therefore, in the manufacture of C it is essential to employ mature plants. Quantity of the alkali insoluble I in various parts of a plant is present in the following decreasing order:

Card 1/2

H-147

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Collulose and Its Derivative. Paper.

H-33

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17802

loaves, ears, knots, stocks. From reed, containing 2.31% I, and while employing sulfite process, C with 3.4% ash is obtained that contains 89% I. After the three-stage bloaching (with the cold caustic treatment) C contained 1.70% ash of 97.6% I. C obtained in the sulfite process contained 1.70% ash and after bloaching - 0.20% ash of 20% I but of high pentazano content. The preliminary hydrolysis (P.H.) of raw material decreases the hemicallulose content in C. The sulfate type C derived from straw, after PH contains 0.21%, and after bloaching 0.077% ash. It is assumed that from the one-year old plants it is possible to obtain C of low ash content (obtained from the sulfate treatment followed by caustic enrichment and heating or obtained from the sulfate treatment preceded by PH). -- G. Markus

Card 2/2

Country	: RULANIA	
Category	:	
Abs. Jour	: 44402	
Author Institut.	Opresou, Gh.; Apostol, V.; Finkel, M.; Zanarescu, I.	
Title	Production of Sulfate Cellulose with a High Yield from Coniferous Woody Tissue in Rumania	
oris Pub.	Celul. si hirtie, 1958, 7, No 9, 364-374	
Abstract	The possibility was established of producing sulfate cellulose with a high yield (55-65%). Toohnical-economic data are given on advantages of using this product. Authors' resume.	en e
Card: 1/1		

FINKEL, M.

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and

Their Application, Part 4. - Cellulose and

Derivatives, Paper.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 63057.

Author : M. Finkel.

: Not given. : Ross's Graph as Auxiliary Mean for Studying Inst Title

Technological Process of Cellulose and Semi-

cellulose Manufacture.

Orig Pub: Celuloza si hirtie, 1958, 7, No 3, 87 - 90.

Abstract: The Ross's graph serves for the explanation of

data obtained at the cellulose manufacturing, if one parameter was changed in a series of experimental digestions. Explanations how to plot a Ross's graph and examples of practical application thereof are presented.

Card 1/1

AUTHOR:

Finkel, M. Ya.

SOV/68-58-9-12/21

TITLE:

On the Problem of Improving Technical-Economical Indices of the Production of Raw Benzole (K voprosu uluchsheniya tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh pokazateley proizvodstva syrogo

benzola)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 9, pp 45-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Variations in the consumption of steam, absorption oil, electric power and water per ton of raw benzole on various coking works are discussed. It is concluded that in order to improve the operation of benzole plants the following measures should be taken: 1) wider application of preheating the oil in deflegmators and heat exchangers; 2) heat exchanger of low efficiency which cannot be reconstructed should be replaced by modern apparatus designed by Giprokoks; 3) the amount of absorption oil should be limited to a maximum of 50 m3/ton of raw benzole;

Card 1/2

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sov/68-58-9-12/21

On the Problem of Improving Technical-Economical Indices of the Production of Raw Benzole

and 4) in order to separate naphthalene and benzene hydrocarbons boiling to 180° C from the reflux and their return to debenzolised oil, the use of an additional column for distilling reflux should be tested.

There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413210015-4"

FINKEL, M.A., dotaent; KAHITOVA, M.I.

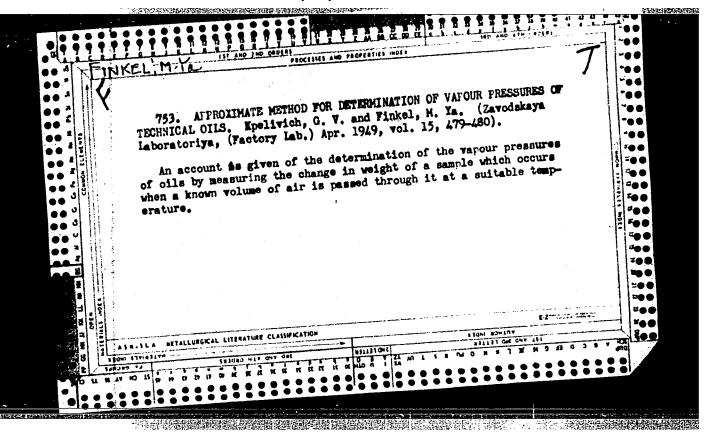
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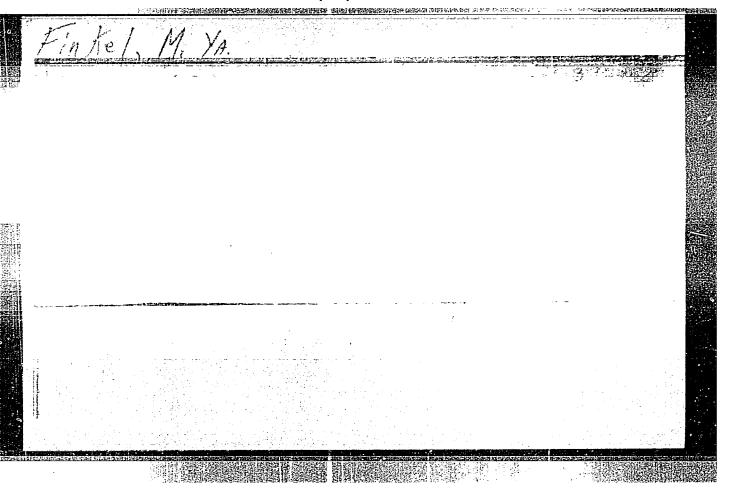
1. Rodil'nyy dom No.4 (glavnyy vrach V.D. Aleshina), Tashkent.

FINKEL', H. YA.

27153. KOPELEVICH, G. V., FINKEL', M. YA. Metod opredeleniya potentsial'nykh i fakticheskikh smol v poglotitel'nykh maslakh dlya ulavlivaniya syrogo benzola. Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1949, No.8, s. 1007-08.

So: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949.





تأجرر Finkel', M.Ya. (UKhIN), Lyukimson, M.I. and AUTHOR: Kobzantsev, V.B. (Zhdanovskiy Coke Oven Works) On lowering the acidity of ammonium sulphate. (O snizhenii TITIE: kislotnosti sul'fata ammoniya.) PERIODICAL: "Koks i Khimiya" (Coke and Chemistry), (Ceke + chem. plant 1957, No. 4, pp. 37 - 39, (U.S.S.R.) It is stated that in order to decrease the acidity of ABSTRACT: ammonium sulphate, oily impurities in the mother liquor should be separated. Observations indicated that if sufficient settling time is provided, oily and tarry impurities float on top and can be removed from circulation and thus the subsequent .. contamination of the salt can be prevented. Zhdanovsk Works the circulation of the mother liquor was modified, namely a large capacity tank (about 43 m²) was included as a settling capacity. Floating impurities were thus periodically removed from the circulation. This temporary measure was later replaced by the following scheme. The circulation pot was used as a settling tank. The liquor circulated in the saturator independently from the circulation pot by joining a pump directly to the saturator to withdraw the mother liquor from its middle zone and delivering it to the agitator. The circulation in the circulation pot was kept low in order to permit the separation of oily and tarry impurities. In addition, the washing of crystals in centrifuges was carried out with water heated to 70 °C. The above measures decreased the acid content of salt from 0.194-0.195% There are 2 tables. to 0.006-0.025%.

Fintel, M.Ya

AUTHOR:

Finkel', M. Ya.

68-8-11/23

TITLE:

On Decreasing the Temperature of Crystallization of Creosote Absorption Oil During Its Regeneration. (O snizhenii temperatury kristallizatsii rabotayushchego kamennougol'nogo poglotitel'nogo masla v protsesse ego regeneratsii).

PERIODICAL:

Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No.8, pp. 30-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In order to decrease the crystallization temperature of creosote absorption oil, the method of its regeneration was modified. The residues were removed from the regenerator at 270°C or somewhat higher temperatures (analysis of residues - table 3). The temperature of the oil in the regenerator was lowered from 170-175°C to 150-155°C and the consumption of direct steam from 4-5 to 2.5-3.0 ton/hr. With such practice a low temperature of crystallization of the circulating oil is maintained by removing from it the fraction boiling above 270°C. The quality of the absorption oil, before and after the above change in practice was introduced, is shown in table 4. The following participated in the work: M. A. Kogan, A. D. Kudlayev, V. M. Zaychenko (from Giprokoks) and S. B. Kotel'nikov, P. M. Rodshteyn, M. I. Lyukimson, V. B. Kobzantsev, A. M. Sverkovich and F. Ya. Ratgauzer (from

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Zhdanov Coke Oven Works). There are 4 tables.

68-8-11/23

On Decreasing the Temperature of Crystallization of Creosote Absorption Oil During Its Regeneration. (O snizhenii temperatury kristallisatsii rabotayushchego kamennougol'nogo poglotitel'nogo masla v protsesse ego regeneratsii).

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